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Reserve Forces Bill Of Rights And Revitalization Act

Public Law 90-168 is a significant piece of legislation of interest to all Reservists. The basic purpose of this law is to provide for certain statutory changes in the organizational and administrative structure of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces in order to enable all of the Reserve components to more effectively meet their mobilization role in terms of our contingency and war plans. The following changes created in the law are of particular interest to Coast Guard Reservists:

a. Creates a Selected Reserve within each of the Ready Reserve components.

b. Requires that before pay and allowances for the Reserve components may be appropriated for any year after 30 June 1968, there must be authorized by law the personnel strength for the Selected Reserve of each component. This authorization legislation would be enacted by the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services.

c. Authorizes the payment of per diem to members of Reserve components whenever the member is on training duty subject to regulations issued by the executive department. The implementing instructions (COMDTINST 4600.4) does not authorize payment of per diem while on annual ACDUTRA where government quarters and messing are in fact available at the training site with the exception of trainees under-



RADM R. R. WAESCHE, Jr. (right) presents the Admiral Russell R. WAESCHE Award to RADM R. P. BULLARD (left), Commander of the Eighth Coast Guard District. The award is presented annually by the Coast Guard Affairs Committee of the Reserve Officers Association for Reserve accomplishments to the district commander of the most outstanding district. Looking on are: Mrs. R. E. LIVINGSTONE; LCDR W. W. FRYE (far right), Chairman of the sponsoring committee; and RADM J. D. CRAIK, USCG (Ret.) former commander of the winning district.

going a "course of instruction." However, per diem is authorized at the training site when government mess and quarters are available and the Reservist is performing Special ACDUTRA,

which is defined in M 4205 of the Joint Travel Regulations.

d. Makes the Coast Guard representative of the Reserve Forces Policy Board a voting member.

KNOW YOUR RESERVE LEADERS



Captain David GERSHOWITZ, USCG, was born on 31 December 1918, in Brooklyn, New York. After attending Public School 182 in Brooklyn, he was graduated in 1937 from Thomas Jefferson High School, also in Brooklyn. Four years later, he was graduated from the New York State Agricultural College in Farmingdale, Long Island.

Enlisting in the Coast Guard on 2 January 1942 as a Fireman, Third Class he underwent recruit training on Ellis Island in New York Harbor. In May of 1942, he was assigned as a Water-tender, Second Class, to the Coast Guard's Rockaway Lifeboat Station in Brooklyn. Three months later, he became a student pilot at the Naval Air Station in Pensacola, Florida.

Completing flight training in May of 1943, he was assigned as an operational pilot at the Coast Guard Air Station, Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, and on 9 March 1944, was commissioned an Ensign. He was also trained as a helicopter pilot during this tour of duty. In November of 1946, he was assigned to the Naval Air Station at Patuxent, Maryland, in the helicopter wing of the Flight Test Center.

He returned to the Coast Guard Air Station at Floyd Bennett Field in October of 1947 as a helicopter instructor. One month later, he began an eight-month assignment as a helicopter pilot on the USCGC NORTHWIND which took part in Admiral Byrd's "Operation High Jump" in the Antarctic. Fol-

lowing this temporary assignment, he resumed his regular duties at Floyd Bennett Field.

From October of 1949 until October of 1950, Captain GERSHOWITZ served as an operational pilot at the Coast Guard Air Station in Traverse City, Michigan. During the winter months while at Traverse City, he was also a helicopter pilot and ice observer aboard the USCGC MACKINAW in the Great Lakes. He then returned to the Coast Guard Air Station at Floyd Bennett Field as a helicopter pilot.

In July of 1952, he was assigned as an operational pilot at the Coast Guard Air Detachment on Wake Island in the Pacific and three months later, assumed similar duties at the Coast Guard Air Detachment at Barbers Point in Honolulu, Hawaii.

In March of 1954, he was assigned as an operational pilot with collateral duties as Administrative Officer and Public Information Officer at the Coast Guard Air Station, Port Angeles, Washington. He began a temporary assignment in June of 1955 as Air Officer and as a helicopter pilot on board the USCGC NORTHWIND during Distant Early Warning Line (military defense outposts) Operations in the Arctic. Three months later, he resumed his regular duties at Port Angeles.

In March 1958, he returned to the Coast Guard Air Station at Floyd Bennett Field as an operational pilot with collateral duties as Public Information Officer and Assistant Operations Officer.

On 6 August 1958, he received the coveted United States Air Medal for outstanding achievement during a series of search and rescue missions from March of 1954 to February of 1958. He was attached to the Coast Guard Air Station at Port Angeles during this period.

Captain GERSHOWITZ was then reassigned to the Coast Guard Air Station at Floyd Bennett Field for one year as a rescue pilot. From 1959 until 1961, he served as the Executive Officer aboard the USCGC SPENCER. His next two tours of duty were Director of Auxiliary in the Thirteenth Coast Guard District for two years and then Commanding Officer of the Captain of the Port Office in the Fourteenth Coast Guard District.

On 1 October 1965 he directed the Reserve and Auxiliary programs in the Fourteenth Coast Guard District. On October 1967, Captain GERSHOWITZ assumed his present duties as Chief of the Reserve Division in the Ninth Coast Guard District.



RADM William W. CHILDRESS (left), Commander of the First Coast Guard District, presents the Coast Guard Commendation Medal to CAPT Richard E. HOOVER as Mrs. HOOVER looks on.

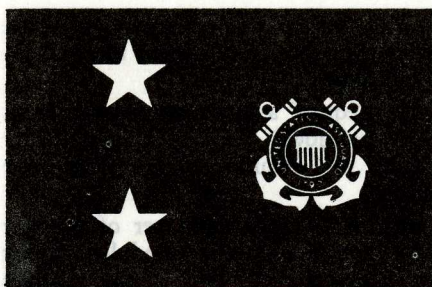
Captain HOOVER Receives CG Commendation Medal

Captain Richard E. HOOVER, USCG, Chief of the First Coast Guard District Reserve Division, received the Coast Guard Commendation Medal and citation signed by Admiral Willard J. SMITH, Commandant of the Coast Guard.

The citation reads: "For meritorious achievement in the performance of duty while assigned as Commander, America's Cup Patrol Squadron for 1967 during the races off Newport, Rhode Island, 13 to 18 September 1967. Captain HOOVER effectively coordinated staff planning and promulgated operational orders for this patrol consisting of 33 Coast Guard vessels, 2 Coast Guard helicopters and 4 U. S. Navy destroyers, one of the largest groups ever assembled for a single peacetime operation.

"Displaying exceptional leadership, keen foresight and initiative, Captain HOOVER successfully accomplished the tasks of marking a course for the competing yachts, keeping it clear of spectator craft and enforcing special local regulations. Under his expert guidance and direction, there were no serious mishaps during the operation, despite heavy fog and high winds from an approaching hurricane.

"Captain HOOVER's exceptional judgment, ability, perseverance and unwavering devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the U. S. Coast Guard."



THE ADMIRAL'S CORNER

To all members of the Coast Guard Reserve and to the officers, enlisted and civilian personnel who administer the Reserve Program—I am pleased to be aboard as Chief, Office of Reserve. I have no specific comments at this time other than that I am looking forward to the opportunity of working with you. Under the capable leadership of my predecessors, giant strides have been made in developing a Reserve program to meet the required degree of readiness. RADM WAESCHE has informed me of the loyalty, initiative, and dedication of all members of the Coast Guard Reserve. I am confident of your continued full support, and assure you of my best effort. The Reserve Program will be no better than we make it.

JOHN D. McCUBBIN

FREEDOMS FOUNDATION INVITES PARTICIPATION

Coast Guard Reservists are eligible and encouraged to write letters on freedom for the 1968 competition sponsored by the Freedoms Foundation. The subject this year is, "A Free Ballot—A Free Country."

Letters of not less than 100 nor more than 500 words in length on this topic should be submitted directly to Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. Awards in the letter category are: The Defender of Freedom Award of an encased George Washington Honor Medal and \$1000 to the principal awardee, 50 awards of \$100, 50 awards of \$50, additional Honor Medals and Honor Certificates. They will be presented on 22 February to those Americans who "speak up for freedom" in 1968.

Founded in 1949, the Freedoms Foundation is dedicated to the fundamental principle that freedom belongs to all the people, and that only by thoughts and acts in their everyday lives can the American people preserve and extend their liberty under law. It is a nonprofit, nonsectarian, and nonpolitical organization.

Attention Coast Guard Reservists

The following is the second part of an article on the financial advantages of making the Coast Guard Reserve a part-time career. The first part of this series covered pay and promotion and appeared in the April 1968 issue of the RESERVIST.

RETIREMENT

Most of us have a savings account in the bank or other financial institution. One of the reasons people save money is for retirement income. Most of us know how difficult it is to save substantial amounts voluntarily.

By continuing in a drill pay status in the Coast Guard Reserve until you have completed 20 years, you will have automatically saved for this purpose a substantial amount in your "savings account."

Few individuals realize the monetary worth of a given amount of monthly income payable for life and commencing at age 60. Fifty to one hundred dollars per month does not seem like much. However, if it is pointed out that \$100 per month payable for 20 years represents a payment of \$24,000, and since a life expectancy of 20 years from age 60 is not unusual, their monetary value of staying in the Reserve program becomes more impressive.

How much cash would you need to have saved in your savings account by age 60 to buy a guaranteed life income of \$100 per month? The current single-premium, immediate-annuity rates available from insurance companies give us a good answer to that question. Less than the full \$24,000 would be needed, even though it could be expected that a full \$24,000 would be paid to you over your life expectancy of 20 years at \$100 per month. An indication of how much you would have to pay an insurance company today at age 60 for it to pay you back a guaranteed set income for life is given in the following table:

Guaranteed Monthly Life Income	Approximate Cash Required at age 60 *
\$ 50	\$ 7,500
100	15,000
150	22,500

* Approximate Single-Premium, Immediate-annuity rates currently charged for a male age 60. No death benefits.

HOW MUCH MONTHLY RETIREMENT INCOME CAN YOU EXPECT TO RECEIVE, COMMENCING AT AGE 60, IF YOU REMAIN IN THE COAST GUARD RESERVE PROGRAM?

The current figures are as follows:

Retirement Rank or Rate	With 6 months ACDU + 19½ yrs. Reserve	2 years ACDU + 18 yrs. Res.	4 years ACDU + 16 yrs. Res.
Commander	\$109.67	\$141.70	\$182.20
Lieutenant Commander	94.95	122.68	157.73
Chief Warrant W-2	62.18	80.34	103.30
Chief Petty Officer	50.38	65.70	83.70

PRIVILEGES

TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard Reservists who are entitled to retirement pay are eligible to travel on planned flights of any military aircraft other than Military Airlift Command (MAC) and for transportation in vessels of the Military Sea Transport Service (MSTS). This privilege is provided on a space available basis.

EXCHANGE

Members of the Coast Guard Reserve retired with pay and their dependents are eligible for certain exchange privileges, such as commissary, theater, and exchange unlimited.

See Advantages on page 4

A Rundown On Reemployment Rights

Basically, reemployment rights for CG Reservists are spelled out in the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended.

Under the law, if you are ordered to active duty—voluntarily or involuntarily—you will be entitled to reemployment rights when you are separated under honorable conditions, provided your active-duty tour does not exceed four years (plus any additional period in which you are unable to obtain orders relieving you from active duty.)

The "additional period" provision protects those who, after serving four years, have their active-duty tours involuntarily extended because of war, national emergency, or the needs of the service.

The four-year limit on active duty performed may be in one continuous period or separate segments.

Reemployment rights are held with respect to one particular employer. An individual employed by "A" could serve on active duty for four years (plus any involuntary extension) and return to employer "A." If he served two years on active duty, returned to employer "A," and later served two more years on active duty, he could still retain his employment rights with employer "A." If he changed employment from "A" to "B" before serving on active duty,

his reemployment rights would pertain only to employer "B." If, after serving on active duty, he entered new employment, he could later serve on active duty for four years and hold reemployment rights with his last employer.

While it is not legally necessary for you to notify your employer that you are leaving your job to enter the Coast Guard, you can avoid misunderstandings if you write a letter to your employer explaining matters. Make and retain a copy of this letter. It is suggested that you do not resign from your position but ask that you be given military leave during the period of your service.

You must apply for reemployment within 90 days of your release from active duty.

The law also provides that you shall be granted a leave of absence, upon request, for the purpose of performing training duty and that you shall be entitled to reinstatement with your employer after performing weekly and weekend drills, active duty for training, or special courses of instruction and other types of Reserve training covered by Federal statutes. Your employer must grant the leave requested for the required training.

To obtain these reemployment rights, however, you must:

1. Hold a non-temporary position with a private employer or the Federal government.

2. Request a leave of absence from your employer for any training duty which will require absence from your work.

3. Notify your employer of the day and time of regularly scheduled weekly or weekend drills and of any changes in your drill schedule.

4. Submit additional requests for any other training duty—such as an ACDUTRA cruise.

5. Report for work at the beginning of your next regularly scheduled working period after expiration of the last calendar day necessary to travel from the training site to the place of your employment, or within a reasonable time thereafter, if your return is delayed because of factors beyond your control. Failure to report for work as required will subject you to the conduct rules of your employer regarding absences.

6. Be qualified to perform the duties of the position unless you sustained a disability during your training duty. If you become disabled and are not qualified to perform the duties of your former position, you may be entitled to reemployment in another position within your capabilities.

If you meet the conditions of eligibility, you shall be permitted to return to your position with such seniority, status, pay and vacation as you would have had if you were not absent for training or active duty.

Further, you should not be placed at a disadvantage with respect to any rights based on contract or practice because of your statutory leave for training.

(Courtesy of "THE NAVAL RESERVIST")

Reservists Have Been Involuntarily Ordered To Active Duty

When this issue went to press, 20 Coast Guard Reservists have been ordered to active duty for up to two years because they were not satisfactorily fulfilling their Reserve commitments.

As indicated in Commandant Instruction 1570.9 and in the November 1967 issue of the RESERVIST, Reservists who do not participate satisfactorily in and during the required period in drill-ing units will be ordered to active duty for a period of two years less any period of active duty or active duty for training they may have already served. This directive applies to any member of the Ready Reserve who:

1. Is not assigned to, or participating satisfactorily in a unit of the Ready Reserve scheduling 48 drills annually, and

2. Has not fulfilled his statutory Reserve obligation, and

3. Has not served on active duty or active duty for training for a total of 24 months.

The new rules are designed to assure greater equity in fulfilling military service obligations. Coast Guard Reservists should be aware that involuntary call-up is being implemented for unsatisfactory performance of a Reserve obligation.

Advantages from page 3

MEDICAL CARE

Members retired with pay and their dependents are eligible for medical care at a uniformed service facility in the same manner as retired members of the regular service.

The Coast Guard RESERVIST

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ADMIRAL W. J. SMITH
Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard

RADM J. D. McCUBBIN
Chief, Office of Reserve

ENS W. H. SCHMIDT
Editor

All photographs are official Coast Guard material unless otherwise designated.